

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895.

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The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,

—BY—

N. G. Osteen,
SUMTER, S. C.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum—in advance.

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Every subsequent insertion..... 50
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Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.

The Dispensary Report.

Mixson's Exhibit For the Second Quarter of 1895.

State Liquor Commissioner Mixson has given to the press his quarterly report for the second quarter, ending July 31, 1895. The report of the legislative committee, which is referred to by the commissioner, has not been published, but the statement is made that the committee have fully examined the books and verify the tabulated figures given below.

The report and its accompanying array of figures will be an interesting study for both the friends and enemies of the institution. It is as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 31, 1895.

To His Excellency, John Gary Evans, and Hon. D. H. Tompkins and Hon. James Norton, State Board of Control:

Gentlemen: Herewith I have the honor to present to your honorable board my second quarterly report of the State dispensary for the quarter ending July 31, 1895.

In my last quarterly report I brought down Mr. Traxler's net profit from \$151,295.51 to \$111,959.82. A still further reduction of \$1,400.78 has since been made, from the fact that he turned over sundry accounts as assets which, upon investigation, were found to be overcharges; on the other hand, outstanding liabilities, of which his books contained no record, were found to be due by the State and the amounts of these discrepancies aggregate \$1,400.78, which leaves his net profit to date \$110,559.04.

I am pleased to say that the dispensary is now operating on a strictly cash basis. There is now in the State treasury and in the banks cash sufficient to refund to the State the \$50,000 appropriation as a loan to the dispensary, to pay every dollar of outstanding indebtedness, and a balance remaining sufficiently large to pay "spot" cash for all future purchases.

The dispensary is now running smoothly, and I respectfully call your attention to my quarterly statements, which are hereto attached, and to the report of the legislative committee, which is also incorporated in this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. M. MIXSON, Commissioner.

N. B.—Since the close of this quarter the \$50,000.00 has been refunded to the State, all incurred indebtedness has been paid, and the dispensary is now paying cash for all purchases.

F. M. MIXSON, Commissioner.

Quarterly Statement of the State Dispensary, Quarter Ending July 31, 1895.

ASSETS.	
Cash in State Treasury and in bank	\$ 80,452.92
Teams and wagons.	731.65
Merchandise on hand at State Dispensary (inventory),	65,500.00
Machinery and office fixtures (inventory),	2,656.47
Supplies—bottles, corks, labels, boxes, etc. (inventory),	11,787.04
Unexpired insurance,	371.98
Internal revenue licenses (purchased for county dispensaries and to be charged to same),	2,175.00
Personal accounts due the State,	\$ 204.99
Merchandise on hand at county dispensaries—State profit added,	\$115,359.33
From which deduct State's unearned profit,	26,619.31
Value of above merchandise in hands of county dispensaries (at cost price),	\$8,731.02
	\$259,611.07

•Warrent No. 862 was issued for \$1,640.04 on July 5th, in payment of forfeited spirits bought of the internal revenue collector. And as the bookkeeper requires a properly vouched for invoice for all cash credits, this amount was counted as cash on hand July 31st, the invoice not reaching this office before August 3rd.

LIABILITIES.	
State appropriation,	\$50,000.00
Personal accounts due by State on merchandise purchased,	26,619.31
Traxler's net profit from beginning of operations to close of his term Jan 31, \$110,559.04	

Net accrued profit from Feb. 1st to July 31 (6 months)	79,394.31
Net accrued profit from beginning of operations to close of present quarter—July 31st,	189,953.35
	\$260,611.07

Statement of Loss and Gain Account, Quarter ending July 31st, 1895:

GAINS.	
Gross gains on merchandise sold during present quarter,	\$49,487.13
Contraband, dumped,	592.49
Profits from beer dispensaries,	5,694.64
Discounts,	2,325.84
Total gross gains.	\$58,100.10

LOSSES.	
Supplies—bottles, corks, labels, boxes, etc., used during quarter,	\$10,074.93
Breakage and leakage,	401.27
Labor,	2,428.00
Insurance,	500.00
Constabulary,	11,539.34
Freight and express,	6,422.24
Suspended personal accounts—past due and worthless,	16.54
Expense—stationery, printing, postage, salaries, etc.,	3,962.80
Total expenses,	\$35,345.12
Net gain on sales for present quarter,	22,754.98
	\$58,100.10

Statement of Unearned Profit.

Unearned profit on April 30,	\$34,930.98
Amount of above unearned profit which has since accrued (net accrued profit for present quarter)	31,066.55
Balance still unearned from last quarter,	\$ 3,864.33
Net gains on sales for this quarter (unearned)	22,754.98
Unearned profit on goods in hands of county dispensaries end of the quarter,	\$26,619.31

Cash Statement for quarter ending July 31st, 1895:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in State Treasury, May 1st,	\$75,523.75
May deposit,	44,813.68
June deposit,	39,613.17
July deposit,	50,627.63
Total cash for quarter,	\$210,578.23
Add over credit in Comptroller General's warrants for quarter ending April 30th,	63.89
Total cash to account for quarter,	\$210,642.12

DISBURSEMENTS.

May disbursements,	\$ 64,019.10
June disbursements,	43,313.61
July disbursements,	22,856.49
Balance on hand July 31st, 1895,	80,452.92
	\$210,642.12

Statement of Contraband Account.

Seizures for this quarter	\$592.49
Contraband account is never credited with the amount of seized goods until they have been appraised and merged into the general merchandise account. The bulk of seizures for this quarter has not been appraised, hence does not appear in the contraband account for this quarter.	

Watching for War.

Why Uncle George Tillman Has Educated His Sons as Soldiers.

"What will the approaching constitutional convention do?" inquired a Herald reporter.

"Uncle George" promptly answered by referring to the famous statement of a distinguished jurist concerning the verdict of a petit jury: "The Omnipotent knows everything but that."

"Our people are desperate," continued Uncle George. "We are approaching a war between the rich and poor, and I look out for lots of throat-cutting between now and 1900. The millionaires have oppressed the masses until the latter are like squeezed lemons. They are unable to educate their children, to travel and improve their minds or to read books, papers and magazines. They merely make a living and a scant one at that. They have grown desperate. The millionaires buy up half the masses and put arms in their hands with which to intimidate the other half, and thus keep them all in subjugation.

"The time is coming when these people will rise in a bloody conflict. I look for it during the next presidential election or the one after that. All the writers on our government unite in declaring that if this republic ever goes to pieces, it will be at the period of a presidential election in a conflict over the spoils of office and the administration of the faculties of taxation. Calhoun told the truth when he said that the tendency of republics was towards despotisms—never towards aristocracies.

"So firmly do I believe that this revolution is coming that I am already preparing for it. I have three sons, and to that end I am giving them all a military education so that when the throat-cutting comes they will not be high privates in the rear ranks."

But Uncle George is a popular man, and just here his friends began to gather around him to such an extent as to turn the conversation to other affairs.

Sumter the Best Market.

THE OPINION OF AN EXPERIENCED TOBACCO MAN.

After Years of Experience in North Carolina and South Carolina, and a Practical Knowledge of the Leading Markets in both States.

He is Satisfied the Sumter is the Best Market for South Carolina.

The Manager of the Sumter Tobacco Warehouse has received the letter given below from Mr. Z. H. Duncan, an experienced tobacco grower, who now lives in the Shiloh section, which *The Item* has obtained for publication. It is a letter that every tobacco grower within the tobacco region of South Carolina should read. It gives the views of a man acquainted with the subject, and the opinion of such a man is always worthy of consideration, especially when his opinion is candidly given without solicitation, as in this instance.

Everything that Mr. Duncan has said is true, and the average price realized for tobacco sold at the Sumter Warehouse every day since the opening has strengthened the market. On no day has the average price been less than 10 cents, and as a rule has been nearer 11 or 12 cents, notwithstanding that a considerable amount of scraps and damaged tobacco has been sold, which has reduced the average.

Mr. Duncan's letter is as follows:

SHILOH, CLARENDON COUNTY, Aug. 30, '95.

Sumter Tobacco Warehouse Co., Sumter, S. C.

Dear Sirs: Ever since I returned from the opening sales of the Sumter Tobacco Warehouse I have been thinking over the prices and I have compared the prices with other markets and I have found that Sumter is the place for the State to market her tobacco. Although the warehouse and prize house are full small, yet buyers can ship as fast as they buy, and if farmers want the highest market price, they will have to carry it to Sumter, where every pile of your tobacco is carefully watched by Mr. J. A. Brogdon, who sees that every pile brings the last cent that it is worth. I will give some prices obtained for tobacco from Puttling Swamp:

Mr. W. H. Coker, 4 lots; average 17.79 cents per pound.

Z. H. Duncan, 3 lots; average price, 23.35 cents per pound.

Mr. R. R. Tomlinson, 1 lot; \$1.50 per pound.

Mr. W. H. Coker sold one lot for \$2.50 per pound.

Now, I say that if the tobacco planters of South Carolina want the worth of their tobacco, carry it to Sumter.

I have 12 years experience in tobacco culture, curing and handling, and if I did not know what I was talking about I would lay my pen down, but I know, and when I say that Sumter beats the State, I know what I am talking about; and the planter's bills are my witnesses.

I have been on opening sales in Boston, Va.; Durham, N. C.; Wilson, N. C.; Greenville, N. C.; Rocky Mount, N. C.; Oxford, N. C.; Roxboro, N. C.; Darlington, S. C.; Florence, S. C.; Timmonsville, S. C.; Sumter, S. C., and Sumter prices held up better than any market that I have ever seen.

Farmers carry your tobacco to Sumter headquarters.

Now I will give my references. Mr. W. A. Davis, Lynchburg, Va.; Mr. W. P. Davis, Battleboro, N. C.; Mr. Sam Quimley, Grifton, N. C.; Mr. A. D. Moore, Centre Grove, N. C.; Mr. A. L. Taylor, Whitakers, N. C.; Mr. R. R. Tomlinson, Shiloh, S. C.; Mr. D. W. Alderman, Alcolu, S. C.; Mr. W. P. McKnight, Workman, S. C. These men will certify to my knowing what tobacco is worth.

Yours truly,

Z. H. DUNCAN.

Indians Strike.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Sept. 8.—The Sioux Rosebud Agency under the leadership of Hollow Horn Bear, a powerful and influential chief, have warned Indian Agent Wright and his employees to vacate the agency within twenty-one days. They threaten to burn the agency buildings. A determination on the part of the agency to reduce rates paid Indians for hauling freight from Valentine, Neb., to the agency from 50 to 25 cents a hundred is the cause. The Indians took mortal offense, and runners sent to distant camps brought to the agency about 3,000 angry and excited Indians. Their wrath was partly appeased by a promise to pay 35 cents per hundred. Crow Dog, the slayer of Spotted Tail, has been lodged in the agency jail for the part he took in the present difficulty.

Fort Niobrara is the nearest military post but the troops are absent on the regular exercises. Information from Valentine states that settlers adjacent to the reservation are becoming uneasy at the attitude of the Indians.

Valkyrie and Defender.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—All is ready for the battle royal between Valkyrie III and Defender. The final preparations for the first of the international races have been made. Both ships are anchored in the Horseshoe ready for action to-morrow.

The veil of mystery which has kept the public in ignorance of the actual dimension of the competing yachts was raised to-day. John Hyslop, the measurer of the New York Yacht Club, passed his steel tape from bow to stern, from deck to masthead and along the boom and bowsprit of both craft, and the result was that Valkyrie III allows the Defender 29 1-10 seconds.

Both boats are less than 89 feet on the load water line, instead of being close to 90 feet, and Valkyrie is 2-10 of a foot longer than Defender. Her sail area is greater, but Defender has a boom 106 feet long, while that of the British boat is only 105 feet.

The prospect sight of Valkyrie and Defender together for the great race was an attraction which drew crowds to the Erie basin. They began to arrive at break of day, many taking in the sight before going to business. The numbers increased till at 11 o'clock fully 3,000 people swarmed about the dock, and during the afternoon it was estimated that 8,000 people were present at one time. In the course of the day nearly 20,000 people viewed the boats.

The New York Yacht Club house was the scene of much activity this evening. The club house was crowded with members, and the merits of the two racers were discussed with considerable animation by the yachting sharpers of the club. At 7:35 p. m. Mr. Hyslop arrived at the club house. The assemblage present expressed considerable surprise at the figures. It was generally thought in yachting circles that the difference in time allowance in favor of Defender would be anywhere from 1-2 to 2 minutes, and consequently there was some disappointment made. "It will take a pretty stiff breeze to save us at that rate," said one member jokingly when he heard the result of the measurements.

"Oh, we don't need the twenty-nine seconds," said another. "Let us make her a present of it."

The regatta committee expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with the result of the measurement, and several of the members declared they would be better pleased if both yachts went to the line to-morrow on equal terms.

Mr. Hyslop's official report is as follows:

Length on load water line Valkyrie 88.85; Defender 88.45. Length from other end of main boom to forward point of measurement Valkyrie 186.02; Defender 181.79. Length from foremast to foremast to forward point of measurement Valkyrie 79.94; Defender 73.55. Length extreme of spinnaker boom, Valkyrie 78.94; Defender 73.35. Length of main gaff Valkyrie 59.50; Defender 64.95. Length of mainmast Valkyrie 59.98; Defender 57.42. Length of topmast Valkyrie 44.78; Defender 45.94. Height upper side of main boom to top sail halyard block Valkyrie 129.80; Defender 125.48. Square root of sail area as per rule Valkyrie 114.14; Defender 112.26. Sailing length as per rule Valkyrie 101.49; Defender 100.36. Time allowance, 29 1-10 seconds.

On the eve of the battle betting has become quite brisk. English and Canadian money has been held back for better odds than have been offered. Small bets made at varying odds of 3 to 2 on Defender, but in large amounts the odds were six to five and 10 to 7. The latter was the latest figure to-night at the New York Yacht Club and the hotels. On the Stock Exchange to-day it is said on good authority that \$36,000 was placed. F. T. Adams placed \$7,000 on Valkyrie at odds of 7 to 10. The wager was laid for an English client. The betting opened and closed at 7 to 10 with wagers in the interim at 8 to 10. The Valkyrie end of the betting has been taken principally by Canadians.

The first race between the Defender and Valkyrie was sailed off Sandy Hook on Saturday, and the result was a complete and decided victory for the Defender. The Defender won by 8 minutes and 49 seconds, and the owner of the Valkyrie admits that his boat was fairly out-sailed. At the start the wind was very light and the Valkyrie forged to the front and the immense crowds which filled the excursion boats lost hope and began to believe that the time had arrived for the America Cup to leave the United States. But the breeze freshened, Defender forged ahead and soon passed the Valkyrie. At the turn of the course the Defender had a lead of 3 minutes which was increased to 8.49 when the finish line was crossed.

There are two more races to be sailed before the contest is decided, but the America Cup is considered safe, unless some accident should happen to the Defender in the remaining races.

Chinese and Christians.

John W. Foster Compares Butcheries by Both.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Ex-Secretary, John W. Foster, delivered an address to-night in the First Presbyterian Church of this city, of which his son-in-law, Rev. A. M. Dulles, is pastor. In the course of his address he made the following reference to the recent Chinese riots:

"The opinion formed by me after careful inquiry and observation, is that the mass of the population in China, particularly the common people, are not specially hostile to the missionaries and their work. They have been permitted to penetrate every part of that vast empire with as little disturbance as the Chinese laborers have spread themselves over the United States, and in case of danger the authorities have usually exerted themselves for their protection. Occasionally, riots have taken place, but they are almost invariably traced to the literati or prospective office holders and the ruling classes. These are often bigoted and conceited to the highest degree and regard the teaching of the missionaries as tending to overthrow the existing order of government and society, which they look upon as a perfect system and sanctified.

"The war with Japan which resulted in a humiliating peace, and the loss of territory, has greatly weakened the imperial authority and the disbandment of several hundred thousand troops, mostly without receiving the pay due them, has added very much to the discontent and disorder. Under such circumstances, it is not strange that riots should occur and that the widespread missions should be the chief sufferers. These riots have been mostly confined to pillaging and destruction of property, the chief exception being the Kucheng massacre, which has justly horrified the civilized world.

"But we in America should be chary of our condemnation when we recall the many outrages which have been inflicted upon the Chinese subjects in the United States and remember that the Rock Springs, Wyoming, riot, a few years ago was equally cruel and fatal in its results, and reflected more severely upon our authorities. Although only a few weeks have elapsed since the Kucheng massacre, the telegraph informs us that near a score of participants have already been condemned to death, more than a hundred are in prison awaiting trial, and the imperial government is already arranging to fully compensate the missions for all their losses. In contrast with this summary administration of justice by the Chinese authorities stands the fact that no punishment followed the Rock Springs massacre, compensation was delayed for three years, and then accompanied by legislation against the Chinese which was pronounced by our Supreme Court as in violation of treaty but without remedy.

"I am, however, in full sympathy with the prevailing demand in the United States that the Chinese government should be held to a strict accountability for these outrages. But in doing this, care should be exercised by our government that it does not lend itself to advance the sinister projects of European governments, which are on the alert to turn the international troubles of China to their own benefit. The United States is strong enough to act independent of European combinations, and China has never yet failed to comply with its just demands. There seems to be in a part of the public press of our country a misconception of the ground upon which our government bases its intervention on account of these riots. It is not because we are a Christian country and are seeking to support a Christian propaganda in China. It is simply because the people in whose behalf our government intervenes are American citizens, pursuing an avocation guaranteed by treaty and permitted by Chinese law."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Itching, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. J. F. W. DeLorme.

Nectar.

This year has been so far an exceptionally good one for beekeepers, the honey being of fine quality and plentiful. Those who would like to enjoy the purest and best of all sweets, can do so by sending to the residence of N. G. Osteen, Republican Street, or leaving an order at the W & S office.

What Townsend Says About the Charleston Constables.

The State yesterday morning editorially dealt with the liquor situation in Charleston and had something to say in regard to the matter of the liquor constables being bribed by the men who run what are called "blind tigers." It was a plain handling of the scheme to put Charleston under metropolitan police, and some plain things were said.

It has been known for some days that Assistant Attorney General Townsend, who was sent to Charleston by Governor Evans, incognito, to examine into the liquor situation there, had submitted a most interesting report to the Governor, showing the results of his investigations. This report has never been made public. Yesterday Governor Evans made public the portion of the report which refers to the constabulary in that city but nothing else. The rest of it is understood, would make more interesting reading. But the portion made public, which is as follows, was called forth by what The State had to say, and, as a matter of course, will be read with interest:

"I made a thorough investigation of the manner in which the constables have been enforcing the dispensary law. They have been diligent and faithful in the discharge of their delicate duties recently. All the notorious 'blind tiger' places have been frequently searched and watched by them, and liberal seizures of liquor have been made. I am satisfied that none of them have been subsidized by the 'blind tigers.'"

"The information obtained by me was authentic, as it was derived from sources where ample opportunity for detection was afforded. None of the charges based upon rumor that they have been brought by 'blind tigers' can be sustained. All the railroads, depots and boat landings in the city are constantly watched and but little contraband liquors escapes them. There are many difficulties in their way on account of Judge Simonton's order, but they have exercised a wise discretion in seizures and in surrendering liquors when claimed for personal use."

—The State.

Thirty Men Entombed.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 9.—At 12:30 o'clock this afternoon fire was discovered by timbermen in the thirty-seventh level of the Osceola copper mine. The timbermen at once rushed to the shaft, and when brought to the surface in the big bucket gave the alarm. Thirty miners were at work at the time, and up to a late hour to-night but one person had been rescued, a pump boy, and he died shortly after reaching the open air.

Smoke is pouring in dense volumes from the mouth of every shaft in the mine and escape through those openings is impossible. The fire is evidently gaining rapidly. The only hope for the thirty imprisoned miners is their escape through an old drift which opens about the fifteenth level into the South Hecla branch of the famous Calumet and Hecla mine, but that drift was abandoned years ago and doubtless is choked up with decayed timbers. But this is the only possible avenue of escape and the hopes of the miners' friends cling desperately to it.

Gathered about the shafts of the Osceola are the wives, mothers and children of the unfortunate men anxiously awaiting further news from their loved ones. The scenes are very pathetic, but beyond the doubtful assurance that the men may have found the abandoned Hecla drift little comfort can be extended.

Every effort is being put forth to rescue the unfortunate men, but hope is not high.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE